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Trey Hanbury, Esq.

May 2, 2007

BY ELECTRONIC FILING

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
The Portals
445 Twelfth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Amendment of the Commission's Part 90 Rules in the 904-909.75
and 919.75-928 MHz Bands WT Docket No. 06-49 – Notice of Ex
Parte Presentation

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On behalf of Sprint Nextel Corporation (Sprint Nextel), Richard Engelman, Joe Martire, Harry Perlow, and I met yesterday with representatives from the Office of Engineering Technology to discuss issues pending in the above-referenced docket. The names of the Commission staff who attended this meeting are listed below.

We expressed our concern that proposals to remove unlicensed interference protection obligations from the Multilateration Location and Monitoring Service (M-LMS) would cause harmful interference to Part 15 systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band.

Sprint Nextel supplements its industry-leading, on-network, push-to-talk offering with an off-network unlicensed push-to-talk service. Sprint Nextel has sold and continues to sell millions of Nextel phones that provide an off-network walkie-talkie capability between compatible phones. This "Direct Talk" capability offers Sprint Nextel customers reliable communications during emergencies, during network outages, or in remote areas. Direct Talk permits users – including public safety officials that use this feature – to communicate to individuals or work groups even in the midst of a major network disruption. Like many other unlicensed devices, Direct Talk operates in the 902-928 MHz band under the Part 15 rules.

The proposed reduction of interference-protection obligations that the Commission imposed on M-LMS licensees in the 900 MHz band – even coupled with proposed power reductions for the M-LMS operations – could result in a significant increase in interference to other users in the band. Progeny's studies to the contrary are incorrect. Specifically, Progeny's studies assume attenuation from indoor operation and do not adequately consider the harmful interference that outdoor devices, such as Sprint Nextel's Direct Talk handsets, would suffer. Progeny also fails to address the front end overload and intermodulation interference issues that high-powered transmitters can cause to receivers operating on nearby frequencies.

Less protective M-LMS rules have the potential to disrupt important unlicensed communications. Among other things, M-LMS should continue to operate using low-power, non-voice, non-interconnected services with short duty cycles. M-LMS licensees should also continue to be required to demonstrate through actual field tests that their systems do not cause unacceptable levels of interference to Part 15 devices. These requirements remain important safeguards against harmful interference in a heavily used portion of the radio spectrum.

Please associate this submission with the above-referenced docket.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Trey Hanbury', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Trey Hanbury, Esq.
Director, Sprint Nextel Corporation

CC: Julius Knapp
Ron Chase
Hugh L. Van Tuyl
Karen Rackley
Geraldine Matise
Saurbh Chhabra
Ahmed Lahjouji